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Facts for Mechanics.
From the Poughkeepsie Journal.
 years when the rate of duties upon all articles ranged at twenty per cent., it is known that not only the foreign importation exceeded the exports as to create a balance of trade against us, but that the low duties, in addition to the usual goods brought in, large quantities of goods made by mechanical labor began also to enter, and that kind of business was increased so rapidly that, had it not been stopped in 1842, it would soon have proved

gure, if not utterly ruinous, to a large
of American mechanics. Hardly a ship
in England that did not bring as a por-
her cargo a large quantity of London-
s, French cabinet furniture being also
almost by the cargo; but among the
mechanical articles were French boots
es, and ready-made clothing.
who had occasion to visit our large cities
times could see in every quarter, signs
giving notice filled with French boots and
and the ready-made clothing branch
London coast" cannot be found as easily.
London coast" (Knapp's letter to the

Wishes to can the New York and London firms, especially "Jouneynein, to two simle, which we noticed particularly at the . A single ship that arrived in the spring of 1861, before the Wing tariff was passed, had sixteen thousand pairs of Paris made shoes, which were at once thrown on the market. It was also stated by the city at about the same time, when orders constantly going to England for ready-made clothing, that, by the steamship Great Britain, in one trip, there were not less than one hundred for twelve hundred full suits, of which it was to be made to order for New York and

he boots and shoes brought in "the single men" mentioned. American journeymen makers were directly deprived of patronage amounting at least \$15,000, and more probably \$25,000, all of which was so much cash directly from their pockets. And in view of the clothes ordered in our trip by Great Western, the journeymen tailors, to assist of their employees, were in like manner sufferers directly from their pockets in the amount of so much work to the amount of at least \$5,000 cash; for the making of the twelve suits would have amounted to

U. All this, let it be understood, was
American journeymen shoemakers and
in but two instances, without reference
hundreds of others of similar character
importation of ready made clothing, hats,
furniture, &c. to fill the shops in our
cities.

Now, we wish that our working men of all
many of whom are doubtless still acting
the boodoo party, would consider these
well, and then, without reference to past
enemies or prejudices to men, conclude,
rately, according to the dictates of their

... judgement, which policy is best cal-
... to promote their own interests and those
... country. One single fact like that of
... arrival of sixteen thousand pairs of French
... and shoes in one cargo, is worth more to
... them to reach a correct conclusion than
... theory in the world. A journeyman
... maker of tailor, when he finds he is dis-
... ed, and himself and family suffering
... his want of employment, and because
... troubles upon which he works are made in-
... of London at prices below which he can
... make a decent living, does not want to
... satisfaction about the Government's "their

rights, "and back" and so on, to under his position. He sees at once, if he looks subject without prejudice, that both his ins and his rights are sacrificed through the policy of the Government, which allows for to take away his substance by depriving the patrimony to which he is entitled. The same rule applies to every branch of ind-

attainment of that question will depend on the protection of the propagation of American industry. Henry Clay has always been ready advocate of that system, and it is easy to see that it will certainly be established during the administration upon a basis so firm that it can never again be shaken. On the other hand, Mr. Polk is, and always has been, an avowed opponent of protection and an advocate of free trade. He is now supported at the South solely on that ground, as all his party papers and writings show; so that if he is successful the protective system will certainly be put down.

The True Riches.

children, can any one who lives in such a child-habitation as this be happy? Yet this is still, a poor young man lies there, on a wooden straw bed, dying of disease, at the age of nineteen, consumed with fever, and afflicted with nine painful ulcers." "How wretched!" all exclaimed. He then led them into the kitchen, and addressing the poor, dying young man, said, "Abraham Milwood, I have brought children here to show them that it is possible to be happy in a state of disease and poverty." "What?" they said. "You tell them if it is not so." The young man, in great agony, replied, "Oh!

There will be a greater number of houses built this season than any season before—1,500, including the northern suburbs. The increase of population for the last 12 months amounted to 7,500 souls, and the present population is 100,000.

... 10,000 souls, and the present pop-
ulation is 75,000.

